

Central American Doctors to Study at Medical School.—A plan which will enable young Central American physicians to take special training at the University of California Medical School was announced recently by President Robert Gordon Sproul, who is now acting as dean.

According to the terms of the plans, two young graduate physicians who can speak English will be sent every year by each of the Central American nations for two years' special study in preclinical and clinical subjects, under the guidance of an advisory committee.

Central American countries which will send representatives include Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Annual Symposium on Heart Disease.—The San Francisco Heart Committee of the San Francisco County Medical Society will hold its eleventh annual Postgraduate Symposium on Heart Disease on November 26-28, 1940.

Clinics on the various aspects of heart disease will be conducted at the University of California Hospital, Stanford University Hospital, and San Francisco Hospital. The course will include demonstrations of patients presenting problems in the various types of heart disease, discussion and evaluation of specific diagnostic procedures and therapy and differential diagnosis, and treatment. There will be ward rounds, and special classes in x-ray, fluoroscopy, and electrocardiography.

On November 27, in collaboration with the symposium, a morning and an afternoon session will be held at Mount Zion Hospital for the purpose of discussing the public health aspects of heart disease. There is no registration fee in connection with the public health sessions. All who wish to do so are invited to be present.

On the evening of November 27, the annual dinner meeting will be held at the Western Women's Club. A program of unusual interest is being prepared for this annual occasion.

The San Francisco Heart Committee, of which Dr. William W. Newman is chairman, is affiliated with the California Heart Association and the American Heart Association.

Dr. Richard D. Friedlander is chairman of the Program Committee, which is composed of Doctors Francis L. Chamberlain, Gordon E. Hein, William J. Kerr, J. K. Lewis, Charles A. Noble, Jr., J. Marion Read, and Harold H. Rosenblum.

A program with full details regarding the symposium session, registration fees, and other particulars will be mailed on request. Communications should be sent to: Mary B. Olney, M.D., Secretary, San Francisco Heart Committee, 604 Mission Street, Room 802, San Francisco.

Press Clippings.—Some news items from the daily press on matters related to medical practice follow:

"Life" and Osteopathy*

In *Life*, which is a picture magazine, for August 19 appears an article entitled "Osteopathy's 'Cure-by-Manipulation' Is Attacked by Regular Physicians." Here a small amount of text is supplemented by a number of photographs, evidently made in or supplied through the osteopathic shrine at Kirksville, Mo., known as the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery. In the very brief text which accompanies the pictures appear a number of misstatements of fact which, it is not too confidently expected, the magazine may correct. Many of these misrepresentations have been repeatedly exposed in *The Journal*. In the second paragraph of the article, for example, appears this statement:

"In thirty-three states qualified doctors of osteopathy are permitted to practice on equal or almost equal footing with doctors of medicine. Osteopaths can and do deliver

babies, perform surgery, prescribe drugs and take full charge of patients."

The facts are that in only four states (Colorado, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Texas) for certain, and perhaps in a fifth (Kentucky), may osteopaths now legally prescribe or dispense drugs without restriction. This is true in the first four states mentioned because in those states osteopathic applicants, if licensed at all must meet the requirements exacted of applicants to practice medicine generally. To this list may be added, after November 1, 1941, a sixth state (New Jersey), where osteopaths licensed after that date will be subject to the same requirements as nonsectarian applicants and will receive an unlimited license to practice medicine.

Experience has shown that few osteopaths indeed are able to meet the requirements exacted of applicants to practice medicine generally.

In twelve states, osteopaths are given limited right to use certain drugs, the drugs concerned varying in the various states.

In eight states, osteopathic licentiates generally may not use drugs, but the laws contain provisions whereby osteopaths may, under certain conditions, obtain licenses by virtue of which they may use drugs, the law of one of these states even then permitting the use only of a very limited number of drugs.

In eight states, osteopaths are specifically denied the right to use drugs.

In nine states, osteopaths secure licenses only to practice osteopathy, without defining the scope of the practice permitted, but no court has ever held that the right to practice osteopathy includes the right to use drugs.

In seven states, osteopaths are licensed to practice osteopathy as taught in recognized schools of osteopathy which, in effect, denies them the use of drugs, and the Supreme Court of Kansas has recently held that the right to practice osteopathy as taught and practiced in recognized schools of osteopathy confers no right on osteopaths to practice operative surgery or to use remedial drugs.

To summarize:

In twenty-four states, osteopaths legally cannot, under any circumstances, use drugs. In eight states by far the greatest number of osteopaths cannot use drugs, but it is possible for candidates possessing stated qualifications to obtain that right. In twelve states osteopaths may utilize stated drugs to a limited extent. Only in five states, probably, may osteopaths use drugs without restriction. Obviously, then, from the standpoint of the right to use drugs, which an osteopath must possess if he is "to practice on equal or almost equal footing with doctors of medicine," the article in *Life* is, to put it charitably, indulging in gross exaggeration, when it states, "In thirty-three states, qualified doctors of osteopathy are permitted to practice on equal or almost equal footing with doctors of medicine."

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War Time Casualties

In all wars more soldiers have always died of disease than from violence. In the last World War a third more fell before the microbe than perished at the cannon. The casualty list showed 2,215 officers dead in battle, 2,605 in bed; and among the troops the ratio was 48,295 against 65,519.

It will not be permitted to happen again here among the guardsmen and draftees who are being called up for training, at least partly as a result of the efforts of an unknown freshman Congressman, Representative Albert F. Austin, a Connecticut Republican. A physician, former health officer, regimental surgeon of the Wolverine Division in the World War, he tucked an amendment into the draft bill which is causing Mr. Roosevelt and the general staff plenty of headaches but may save the trainees from them.

As originally adopted, the Austin amendment would prevent the drafting of anyone for whom there was inadequate housing, light, heat, sewage and hospital facilities approved by the United States Public Health Service. The Administration succeeded in changing the final form of the law so that the Secretaries of War and Navy are personally responsible instead of the Public Health Service.

All Congress has such confidence in the efficiency of the Army and Navy leadership as to be willing to trust it where it would not trust the political management of some other Governmental departments. Confirmation that their trust is justified lies in the fact that the first summons for draftees is being delayed until the Army housing project can be started. Latest inside information is that 400,000 will be called before January 1, and the call will begin about November 15—after the elections are over.

Houses will be provided for all stationed above the latitude of Washington. Tent camps will be built here and farther south. The Army considers tents superiorly healthy where the climate permits because men do not live under such crowded conditions as in barracks.—Paul Mallon in San Francisco *Examiner*, September 25.

* Excerpt from *Journal A. M. A.*, August 31, 1940, page 787.

Health Service System of San Francisco*

Managers of the Health Service System for municipal employees and the employees of the Board of Education of San Francisco have issued a first annual report covering fifteen months of operation of a plan covering 15,000 persons. The information which follows is taken from that report.

The membership was made up of 9,809 employees, 3,124 adult dependents and 1,817 minor dependents. This was an average monthly membership during a period when there was a steady increase in members. The premium for each employee and adult dependent was \$2.50 a month. Minor dependents under 18 years of age were charged \$1.50 a month, and each additional minor dependent \$1.00 a month.

The percentage distribution of expenditures given in the first table was made from the total of the combined funds.

Of the total of \$355,232.77 disbursed for medical care, approximately 68 per cent went for doctor service, 23 per cent for hospitalization and 9 per cent for x-ray, clinical laboratory examinations, ambulance and physical therapy.

Nearly a quarter of a million dollars was paid to doctors during the first year for the treatment of 10,696 individuals. This is 73 per cent of the entire membership. Sixty-seven

Percentage Distribution of Expenditures

Doctors	57.9
Hospitals	19.5
X-ray laboratories	3.8
Clinical laboratories	2.2
Ambulance	0.4
Physical therapy	1.3
Medical overhead	5.3
Nonmedical overhead	7.9
Equipment and alterations	0.5
Unexpended balance	1.2
	100.0

per cent of the employees had the service of a doctor by the end of September, 1939, and that percentage went up to 75 by the end of the calendar year. It was recognized that there was considerable abuse of the system. Nine hundred and eighty-six local doctors and ninety-four out-of-town doctors participated in the Health Service.

The chief complaint of the doctors has been that the monthly value of the unit of service was too low.

Thirteen hospitals received a total of \$81,422.80 for the hospitalization of 1,500 persons during the twelve months ended September 30, 1939. The average cost per case was \$54.28.

Payment to the hospitals is made at the flat rate of \$7.20 a day, regardless of the amount of service used. In some

Payment to Doctors and Value of Unit by Months (October, 1938-September, 1939)

Month and Year	Paid to Doctors	Value of Unit
October, 1938	\$ 13,452.00	\$1.00
November, 1938	17,603.50	1.00
December, 1938	38,063.00	1.00
January, 1939	17,940.75	0.50
February, 1939	18,874.87	0.65
March, 1939	17,801.04	0.50
April, 1939	18,948.17	0.54
May, 1939	19,543.34	0.57
June, 1939	19,630.78	0.57
July, 1939	19,174.62	0.66
August, 1939	20,273.08	0.65
September, 1939	20,451.42	0.67
Total	\$241,756.57	\$0.66

so-called "come and go" cases, in which the patient is confined only part of the day, the full daily rate is not charged.

This entitles the patient to a ward bed, meals, general nursing care, floor supply of drugs and dressings, x-ray and clinical laboratory examinations, use of operating room, administration of anesthetic and various other services. A patient may select a private or semiprivate room by paying to the hospital the difference between the regular ward rate and the rate for any other room he may choose. Many patients chose the higher priced accommodations.

This year's experience has shown that the cost of providing hospital benefits was 46 cents per subscriber monthly, exclusive of overhead.

In November, 1939, several changes were made in the plan. The rate of contribution for all minor dependents

was raised to \$1.50 a month and the following changes in the service were adopted to affect dependents only:

1. Treatment was limited to one year for any one condition, illness or injury.

2. The rate for minor dependents was increased to \$1.50 a month regardless of the number enrolled by the employee.

3. In the future all dependents must have a medical examination before being admitted to the System and any pathologic condition existing at that time will have to be corrected before the person is admitted; or the person may be admitted but the Health Service will not be responsible for the bills for treatment of that condition.

4. No minor dependent will be admitted until attaining the age of one year.

The number of office visits for either dependents or employees for which the Service will be responsible has been limited to five a month. This was a counter proposal to the one made by the doctors' committee that the patient be required to pay for the first two office visits and the first two home visits. Henceforth, all subscribers are to be restricted to the service of one doctor a month except with the consent of the medical director. This was to prevent patients from shopping around for the same condition. Refractions were also eliminated from the benefits beginning with November 13, 1939. The fee schedule was revised to permit the general practitioner to receive more remuneration for his services.

The administration costs were 13.2 per cent, and it is believed that this can be reduced in the future. Demands of osteopaths and chiropractors and practitioners of drugless therapy for a right to practice under the plan are in course of litigation.

The average cost per employee member monthly for medical services is \$1.87, adult dependents \$2.28, and for minor dependents \$2.05.

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Officer Appointments in Reserve Restricted

No new appointments will be made in the Officers' Reserve Corps, with the exception of those in the Air Corps Reserve, Chaplains' Reserve, Medical Corps Reserve, Dental Corps Reserve and Veterinary Corps Reserve, according to Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of this area.

Maximum age limits for appointment are: Air Corps Reserve, 30; Chaplains' Reserve, 42, and the other reserves still open, 35.

Commissions in the Medical, Dental and Veterinary Corps Reserves are restricted to recent graduates of Class A schools who desire extended activity with the regular Army.—San Francisco Chronicle, September 25.

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Professional Men in Napa Meeting

An address on "Human Responsibilities" by Dr. Harry Wilson of Los Angeles, and talks by other prominent guests featured a meeting of more than one hundred doctors, dentists and lawyers and guests of the Napa County Medical Society here last night.

Dr. Harry Wilson, president of the California State Medical Association, flew here from southern California to be the main speaker at the meeting, conducted in the Plaza Hotel by Dr. R. C. Burkett, vice-president of the medical society, in the absence of President Dr. Frank McCreane of Callistoga. Program for the night was arranged by Dr. George Dawson, chairman of the legislative committee of the society group.

Speakers Heard

Speakers at the meeting included Dr. Charles A. Dukes of Oakland, Senator Frank Gordon and Superior Judge Percy S. King. Doctor Dukes, a member of the American Medical Association committee of ten on medical preparedness, described the work done at recent meetings in New York and Chicago, correlating the work of physicians throughout the nation with that of the surgeon general's offices.

Under the plan of medical preparedness, a chairman is named for each county to correlate county work with the State Council of Defense, to handle work and examinations of the draft. Dr. D. H. Murray of Napa is chairman for this county.

Senator Gordon spoke on matters of general legislative interest while Judge King addressed the professional men present showing the links between the work of doctors and lawyers. Ben Read of San Francisco, executive secretary of the Public Health League of California, addressed the meeting on legislation of interest to doctors and dentists.

Short Addresses

Short talks were heard from the following: Dr. George Kress, of San Francisco, secretary of the State Medical Association; Dr. John Green, of Vallejo, councilor of this district for the association; Doctor Madeley, of Vallejo; Dr.

* From the Journal A. M. A., August 17, 1940.

Fred Butler, director of the Sonoma State Home; Dr. Ruggles Cushman, former director at Mendocino State Hospital; Major A. H. McLeish of the Veterans' Home; Dr. Walter Rapaport, present director at Mendocino; Dr. Lowell Brown, president of the Napa-Solano Dental Society; Dr. Rudolph Toller, assistant superintendent of the Napa State Hospital; Dr. L. L. Stanley of San Quentin prison, and Dr. Fred Clark, of San Rafael, secretary of the Marin County Medical Society.—*Napa Register*, September 5, 1940.

Medical Men Meet Saturday

Placer County Society to Be Hosts to Eighth Councilor District Medical Men at Tahoe Tavern This Week End

A postgraduate medical meeting will be held at the Tahoe Tavern this Saturday afternoon and evening and Sunday morning with the Placer County Medical Society acting as hosts to the members of the eighth councilor district which comprises all of the territory north of the Calaveras County line to the Oregon state line and east of the Sacramento. The district also includes Yolo, Glenn, Tehama, Colusa and Shasta counties.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Medical Society of the eighth district will also meet at the same time and place.

Dr. Frank McDonald, Sacramento, councilor of the eighth district, is chairman of the arrangements.

Medical lectures will be given by distinguished members of the medical staffs of the University of California and Stanford University.

Among other distinguished medical leaders who will attend will be Dr. Henry Rogers, of Petaluma, president-elect of the California Medical Association; Dr. George H. Kress, secretary of the state organization, and Dr. Charles A. Dukes, past president of the California Medical Association.

On Saturday evening a dinner dance will be held with Dr. Robert A. Peers of Colfax acting as toastmaster. The principal speaker at the dinner will be Ben S. Allen, former representative of the Associated Press in London and a close associate of former President Herbert Hoover. Mr. Allen will talk on war time censorship during the first world war.

Dr. William M. Miller of Auburn is president of the Placer County Medical Society, the host organization.—*Colfax Record*, August 23, 1940.

Utah Man Named Rail Surgeon President

Dr. R. S. Allison of Salt Lake City was automatically advanced to the presidency of the Pacific Association of Railway Surgeons at an executive session this afternoon as the thirty-eighth annual convention of the association ended its business meeting and prepared for a banquet and entertainment program at Lawton's Springs tonight and a barbecue at Calvada tomorrow afternoon.

Doctor Allison advanced to his position as head of the association from the first vice-presidency. Dr. Ralph M. Morrison, Portland, Ore., second vice-president, advanced to the post vacated by Doctor Allison.

Highlights of the scientific sessions which wound up this morning were discussions of diseases above the diaphragm and below the diaphragm at two round tables. Dr. Chauncey D. Leake of San Francisco spoke to the surgeons yesterday on the value of various antiseptics, and addressed the women of the convention on cosmetics at a 10:45 o'clock breakfast at the Riverside hotel this morning.

The development and organization of a medical department in war time was explained to the delegates and guests this morning by Col. Normann J. Kirk, United States Army medical corps of San Francisco.

Entertainment tonight at the banquet will include professional acts. Speaker at the banquet will be Judge Frank H. Norcross. The barbecue tomorrow afternoon at Calvada, Lake Tahoe, will end the convention.

Additional registrations were received this morning, and with delegates, wives, guests, exhibitors and members of the sponsoring Washoe County Medical Association, approximately two hundred are expected at the dinner tonight.—*Reno Evening Gazette*, September 21.

New U. C. Cyclotron Holds Key to Mystery of Cosmic Ray It'll Be Built in Three Years

Dr. Lawrence Hopes for Bigger Successes

When Dr. Ernest Orlando Lawrence, the atom smasher, walks around the radiation laboratory on the University of California campus, something beats, insistently, in the back of his mind.

It is the vision of the most powerful atom smasher, scientifically known as the cyclotron, ever conceived in the mind of man.

It will look something like the Taj Mahal with the pinnacles lopped off. It will dwarf the present 225-ton cyclo-

tron, now operating in a new building on the campus, by twenty times. Its huge electromagnet alone will weigh four million pounds. The gargantuan cyclotron will permit a frontal attack on a colossal scale against the nuclei of the atoms—so colossal, in fact, it will create 100 million electron volts.

Ready in Three Years

With this gigantic new cyclotron, which is just being started on the hill near the big "C" in back of the campus and will be finished three years hence, Doctor Lawrence hopes to penetrate the secrets of the mysterious cosmic rays by literally creating them in the laboratory.

With it Doctor Lawrence and his fellow worker, Dr. Donald Cooksey, hope to increase the production of practical atomic power and the transmutation of the elements never before dreamed.

Which may give you an insight into the remarkable possibilities of the man and his machine, the scientific aspect of the man whose work in atom smashing won him the 1939 Nobel Prize, the richest and most coveted award available to a physicist; the man whose work with atoms makes him a whirlwind force in the field of science.

What Lies Ahead?

What is the field of this giant cyclotron to end all cyclotrons which will be buried in the hillside a short hike in back of the big "C"?

As Doctor Lawrence puts it, your guess is as good as his.

Basic point of the attack with the new \$1,250,000 cyclotron will be to study the enormous binding energies which link protons and neutrons in atomic nuclei and thus hold matter together into a stable form which we recognize as a table, a piece of salt or any element or chemical compounds. . . .

To understand the nucleus of an atom, Doctor Cooksey suggests you think of a fly in a cathedral. The atom is the cathedral. And the nucleus—yes, it's that small—is the fly. By a process of ionization the fly is freed from the cathedral (atom). First, 200,000 volts of energy are shot into the chamber and the nuclei cross a space of several feet in only 20-millionths of a second. By alternating currents on the plate the volt energy is increased, the nuclear force grows greater and greater.

It acts like a child in a swing, Doctor Cooksey tells you. The electric field in synchronization gives the nuclei an added push. In short, with the same amount of energy applied at the right time the nuclear force becomes tremendous. The nuclei travel at a speed of something like 60,000 miles per second.

Unlimited Discoveries Seen

By the energetic bombardment of elements and substances with particles accelerated in a 2,000-ton cyclotron it is not exactly day-dreaming to expect the field of medical and physical science to reach points of great magnitude.

Now, are Doctor Lawrence and his fellow physicists around the University of California day-dreaming when they see almost unlimited discoveries in the world of science just three years away—when that gargantuan "plaything" atop Strawberry Hill starts pounding atoms as they've never been pounding before?—*San Francisco News*, September 11.

Medical Group to Aid Defense

Chicago (UP).—This country's defense preparations must include a medical program as well as appropriations for increased armed forces, according to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association.

To facilitate the medical profession's part in the defense program, the *Journal* said, a committee of medical preparedness has been created by the American Medical Association to cooperate with the Advisory Committee on National Defense, the Army and Navy Medical Corps and the Public Health Service.

The committee is composed of fifteen physicians practicing in various sections of the country and is headed by Dr. Irvin Abell, Louisville, Ky.

Its functions include:

1. Consideration of problems involved in supplying adequate medical personnel for military, naval and civilian needs under any contingency.

2. Provide for adequate personnel to handle physical examinations, particularly of men conscripted for the medical service, men assigned to vocational training and persons on relief.

3. To represent the association in conferences with the surgeon generals of the Army, Navy and Public Health Services, and with other governmental agencies.

4. To cooperate with state committees on medical preparedness.

5. To receive recommendations from state committees on physicians whose services are believed necessary for maintenance of civilian health and who should, in the opinion of the committees, be exempt from military service.

6. To assist in the verification of qualifications of physicians desired for service in the army or other national defense work.

The *Journal* of the American Medical Association in announcing the composition of the national committee, gives as its aim "to prepare our nation to meet any emergency."—*Riverside Enterprise*, September 9, 1940.

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City Health Plan Revision Asked

Doctors Seek Adjustment in Scale of Fees by City Workers

A charter amendment granting San Francisco doctors a voice in the affairs of the Municipal Employees' Health Service System will be introduced in the Board of Supervisors today.

In behalf of the physicians and surgeons who provide medical care for the 15,000 city employees and dependents served by the System, the amendment is sponsored by the San Francisco County Medical Society.

The amendment would:

1. Grant doctors the right to petition for changes in the System's operation (within limits of the charter section creating the System) and require the Health Service Board to consider such petitions.

2. Empower the City Retirement Board to modify, as well as approve or disapprove as at present, Health Service Board action on contracts.

3. Bring the System's hospitalization arrangements into conformity with the State Insurance Code.

4. Provide for annual review of medical and surgical compensation schedules.

On November 5 Ballot

If submitted by the Board of Supervisors, the amendment will appear on the November 5 ballot.

Dr. William Reilly, President of the County Medical Society, said yesterday:

"By some chance, when the original charter amendment creating the Health Service System was drafted, the doctors whose services make the System possible were excluded from any participation in the System's affairs.

"During the two years the System has been operating, this situation has been the source of much friction and discontent. We doctors have had no right to initiate changes in methods or procedures whether we believed them in the interests of the patients or of the doctors themselves. We have had to assume the attitude of supplicants outside the doors of the Health Service Board and its medical director.

"Nearly nine months ago, for example, we requested, and the Retirement Board directed, the Health Service Board to discuss with us certain revisions of our fee schedule. These revisions concerned only the doctors, involving a redistribution of available medical funds among the doctors themselves. Not a cent of additional money was asked.

"Yet, after nine months, we are still seeking the Health Service Board's permission to effect this redistribution. Only the other day, the Board told us we had not followed the correct procedure to obtain this permission and that we must start over again.

"The value of our professional services to the System—we gave more than \$132,000 worth of free medical service to members of the System in the first year—the integrity and dignity of the medical profession entitle us to greater consideration than this.

Doctors Ask Voice

"The time has come to grant the doctors a definite, if small, voice in the affairs of the System itself, the right to initiate and press to a conclusion matters which the doctors believe will contribute to the System's efficient operation. That's what this charter amendment is designed to do.

"The Health Service Board has pending before the Board of Supervisors another charter amendment to make its employees subject to the Civil Service and retirement benefit provisions of the charter. We do not intend to oppose that amendment. We hope the Board will not oppose ours."—*San Francisco Examiner*, September 10.

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Barristers Club Health Service Plan Meeting With Wide Endorsement

Registration Ends Soon

Urging all members of the Barristers Club to participate, Fred S. Farr, past president, yesterday announced the deadline for the California Physicians' Service had been extended to September 15.

More than forty-five members of the club have already applied for service facilities, Farr said. Forty per cent of the club's membership must sign before the service becomes available.

The plan, which costs \$2.50 per month, includes health, accident and hospitalization and has been endorsed by the California State Medical Association, Harry S. Young, President of the Bar Association, and other leading lawyers.—*San Francisco Recorder*, September 5, 1940.

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Geiger Against Charter Change

Wouldn't Use Hospital for Paying Patients

Health Director J. C. Geiger today opposed a proposed charter amendment which would open San Francisco Hospital to paying patients after all indigent cases have been accommodated.

"San Francisco Hospital is financed by the taxpayers to care for the indigent poor and is the finest institution of its kind in the nation," he said. "Private hospitals are doing an excellent job of caring for those who are able to pay and should not be in competition with a tax-supported institution." . . .—*San Francisco Call-Bulletin*, September 5.

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Institutions Separated From Other Charities

Hospital, Sanatorium and Poor Farm to Be Under Director Responsible to County Board

Action to separate the three major county charity institutions from the Los Angeles County Department of Charities and place them under a director without the necessity of a County Charter amendment and still keep within the law, was taken yesterday by the Board of Supervisors.

The institutions to be affected are the Los Angeles County General Hospital with an annual budget of \$5,500,000; Olive View Sanatorium for the treatment of indigent tuberculosis cases with a yearly budget of \$1,650,000, and the County Poor Farm, known as Rancho Los Amigos, with a budget of \$1,550,000.

Answerable to Board

All three will be under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Charities, as required by law, who will be a director directly answerable to the Board of Supervisors.

The other activities of the Charities Department, with the institutions out, will be under the supervision of a County Director of Public Assistance, the new title to be created by a county ordinance to be adopted by the Board of Supervisors. These activities will include old-age pensions, child and blind aid, direct relief, etc.

Plan of Allen

The action of the supervisors was taken on the recommendation of County Manager Wayne R. Allen, who declared that the new arrangement would create a saving of at least \$50,000 annually for the taxpayers of the county. It can be done, too, he said, without the necessity of a vote on a charter amendment as the institutions will be under the County Superintendent of Charities as the law requires.

Supervisor Gordon L. McDonough's proposal of a charter amendment to place the General Hospital in a separate county government department was voted down, 4 to 1.

Other Recommendations

The move of the Board of Supervisors to divorce the institutions from the Charities Department follows, to some extent, the recent recommendation of the Health and Welfare Committee of the County Grand Jury, which suggested a commission of seven members be created to supervise them. . . .—*Los Angeles Times*, September 11.

LETTERS

Concerning a Series of Lectures to Lay Audiences.

During the past several years the central office of the California Medical Association has cooperated with the Young Women's Christian Association of San Francisco by securing speakers for a lecture series that is given once or twice yearly.

Excerpt from a letter follows:

(COPY)

San Francisco, September 7, 1940.

Dear Mrs. McFarland:

Referring to our previous correspondence concerning lectures to be given at the Y. W. C. A., I am sending this additional information concerning the topics suggested by you.